(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:16:14 ON 22 JAN 2002)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:16:26 ON 22 JAN 2002

L1 1 S TRENBOLONE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:16:52 ON 22 JAN 2002

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:17:06 ON 22 JAN 2002

L2 1 S MELENGESTROL/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:17:43 ON 22 JAN 2002

L3 27 S L2

L4 254 S L1

L5 4 S L3 AND L4

L6 38270 S IMPLANT OR DEPOT

L7 0 S L5 AND L6

L8 38 S L4 AND L6

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:491544 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:91544
TITLE: Synchronization of estrus in postpartum beef cows with
melengestrol acetate and prostaglandin F2.alpha.
AUTHOR(S): Beal, W. E.; Good, G. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Virginia Polytech. Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1986), 63(2), 343-7
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

TI Synchronization of estrus in postpartum beef cows with melengestrol acetate and prostaglandin F2.alpha.

AB The combination of melengestrol [**5633-18-1**] as acetate (MGA) fed for 9 days (d) and PGF2.alpha. [551-11-1] administered on the last day of MGA feeding synchronized estrus in cyclic cows (94%) and induced estrus in anestrous cows (66%) as effectively as combining PGF2.alpha. with a progestin **implant** (97 and 75%, resp.). In the 2nd expt., MGA treatment was necessary for 4 d prior to administering PGF2.alpha. to maximize the expression of estrus in cyclic and anestrous cows. In both expts. the proportion of cows exhibiting a synchronized estrus and the pregnancy rates tended to be higher for cows that were cyclic prior to treatment. However, the MGA-PGF2.alpha. treatments consistently induced estrus in >50% of the anestrous cows and .apprx.33% of the cows that were anestrous prior to treatment conceived during the synchronized breeding period. The MGA-PGF2.alpha. treatment was 33-46% less expensive than a comparable estrous synchronization method that is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. If feeding MGA nd administering PGF2.alpha. is approved, it may be the treatment of choice for synchronizing estrus in cyclic cows and inducing estrus in anestrous cows when supplemental feeding is feasible.

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IT **5633-18-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(estrus synchronization by, in cows, PGF2.alpha. in relation to)

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:274905 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:352756
TITLE: Hormone contents in peripheral tissues after correct and off-label use of growth promoting hormones in cattle: effect of the **implant** preparations Finaplix-H, Ralgro, Synovex-H and Synovex Plus
AUTHOR(S): Lange, Iris G.; Daxenberger, A.; Meyer, H. H. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Physiologie, Technische Universitat Munchen-Weihenstephan, Freising, D-85354, Germany
SOURCE: APMIS (2001), 109(1), 53-65
CODEN: APMSEL; ISSN: 0903-4641
PUBLISHER: Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Certain hormonal growth promoters are licensed in several beef producing countries outside the European Union (EU). Use in compliance with Good Veterinary Practice is mandatory. As risk assessment of hormone residues in animal tissues up to now has neglected potential off-label use, the present study dealt with two topics: (1) multiple treatment with the **implant** prepns. Finaplix-H (200 mg trenbolone acetate), Ralgro (36 mg zeranol) and Synovex-H (200 mg testosterone propionate plus 20 mg estradiol benzoate) in heifers (1-fold, 3-fold and 10-fold dose), and (2) non-approved treatment of female veal calves (1-fold dose of Synovex-H or Synovex Plus with 200 mg trenbolone acetate plus 28 mg estradiol benzoate). Residues of estradiol-17.beta., estradiol-17.alpha., estrone and testosterone, trenbolone-17.beta., trenbolone-17.alpha. and trendione or zeranol, resp., were measured in loin, liver, kidney and peri-renal fat by HPLC/enzyme immunoassay (HPLC/EIA) after liq.-liq. extn. and solid-phase clean-up. The hormone residues in the multiple-dose expts. were dose-dependent and partially exceeded the threshold values: in the liver in one animal after 3-fold dose and in two animals after 10-fold dose of Finaplix-H, and in the liver and kidney after 3-fold and 10-fold dose of Synovex-H. Mean hormone residues in calves were mainly below those of heifers and did not infringe threshold values.
TI Hormone contents in peripheral tissues after correct and off-label use of growth promoting hormones in cattle: effect of the **implant** preparations Finaplix-H, Ralgro, Synovex-H and Synovex Plus
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Hormone contents in peripheral tissues after correct and off-label use of growth promoting hormones in cattle: effect of the **implant** preparations Finaplix-H, Ralgro, Synovex-H and Synovex Plus
AB Certain hormonal growth promoters are licensed in several beef producing countries outside the European Union (EU). Use in compliance with Good Veterinary Practice is mandatory. As risk assessment of hormone residues in animal tissues up to now has neglected potential off-label use, the present study dealt with two topics: (1) multiple treatment with the **implant** prepns. Finaplix-H (200 mg trenbolone acetate), Ralgro (36 mg zeranol) and Synovex-H (200 mg testosterone propionate plus 20 mg estradiol benzoate) in heifers (1-fold, 3-fold and 10-fold dose), and (2) non-approved treatment of female veal calves (1-fold dose of Synovex-H or Synovex Plus with 200 mg trenbolone acetate plus 28 mg estradiol benzoate). Residues of estradiol-17.beta., estradiol-17.alpha., estrone and testosterone, trenbolone-17.beta., trenbolone-17.alpha. and trendione or zeranol, resp., were measured in loin, liver, kidney and peri-renal fat

by HPLC/enzyme immunoassay (HPLC/EIA) after liq.-liq. extn. and solid-phase clean-up. The hormone residues in the multiple-dose expts. were dose-dependent and partially exceeded the threshold values: in the liver in one animal after 3-fold dose and in two animals after 10-fold dose of Finaplix-H, and in the liver and kidney after 3-fold and 10-fold dose of Synovex-H. Mean hormone residues in calves were mainly below those of heifers and did not infringe threshold values.

IT 50-28-2, Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, biological studies 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 57-91-0 58-22-0, Testosterone 4642-95-9, Trendione **10161-33-8** 80657-17-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hormones of peripheral tissues after correct and off-label use of growth promoting hormones in calves and heifers)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:904899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:127067
TITLE: Implantation or injectable dosage form new animal drugs; trenbolone and estradiol
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Drug Administration, HHS, Center Veterinary Medicine, Food Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20855, USA
SOURCE: Fed. Regist. (2000), 65(228), 70662-70663, 27 Nov 2000
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Documents
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Ivy Labs., Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for adding tylosin tartrate as a local antibacterial to an approved s.c. cattle ear **implant** contg. trenbolone and estradiol used in pasture cattle for increased rate of wt. gain.

TI Implantation or injectable dosage form new animal drugs; trenbolone and estradiol

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Ivy Labs., Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for adding tylosin tartrate as a local antibacterial to an approved s.c. cattle ear **implant** contg. trenbolone and estradiol used in pasture cattle for increased rate of wt. gain.

ST cattle **implant** tylosin trenbolone estradiol wt gain

IT Beef cattle
Body weight
(cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**; cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone 74610-55-2, Tylosin tartrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314511 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:326072
TITLE: Improved growth stimulant compositions

INVENTOR(S): Shih, Chung; Kennedy, Thomas J.; Knight, Peter James; Robins, Daniel S.; Shao, Zezhi Jesse
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000025743	A2	20000511	WO 1999-US23993	19991102
WO 2000025743	A3	20000824		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 9914996	A	20010710	BR 1999-14996	19991102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-185944 A 19981104
WO 1999-US23993 W 19991102

AB An improved wt. and growth stimulant for domesticated animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep is comprised of an anabolic agent that is s.c. administered in the form of a dual release **implant** formulation. Increased gains are particularly improved when zeranol is administered in an immediate-release and controlled-release formulation which allows for a one-time dosage injection.

TI Improved growth stimulant compositions

AB An improved wt. and growth stimulant for domesticated animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep is comprised of an anabolic agent that is s.c. administered in the form of a dual release **implant** formulation. Increased gains are particularly improved when zeranol is administered in an immediate-release and controlled-release formulation which allows for a one-time dosage injection.

ST cattle anabolic subcutaneous **implant** zeranol

IT Anabolic agents
Cattle
Sheep
Swine
(controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT Growth promoters, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**, controlled-release; controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-85-2, Testosterone propionate 58-22-0, Testosterone 9002-72-6, Somatotropin **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone 10161-34-9, Trenbolone acetate 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 26538-44-3, Zeranol

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT 9004-32-4, Sodium CMC 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9011-87-4, Methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 26780-50-7, DL-Lactide-glycolide copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, D-Mannitol 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, hydrolyzates
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(diluent; controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:323183 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:101698
TITLE: Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Trenbolone Acetate and Estradiol Benzoate
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food and Drug Administration, USA
SOURCE: Fed. Regist. (1999), 64(72), 18573-18574, 15 Apr 1999
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Documents
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Fort Dodge Animal Health. The supplemental NADA provides for use of a trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implant** in steers fed in confinement for slaughter for increased rate of wt. gain. At this time, FDA is also amending the regulation for trenbolone tolerances to establish an acceptable daily intake (ADI) for the drug.

TI Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Trenbolone Acetate and Estradiol Benzoate

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Fort Dodge Animal Health. The supplemental NADA provides for use of a trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implant** in steers fed in confinement for slaughter for increased rate of wt. gain. At this time, FDA is also amending the regulation for trenbolone tolerances to establish an acceptable daily intake (ADI) for the drug.

ST trenbolone estradiol **implant** growth promoter std; steer growth promoter trenbolone estradiol std

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT Standards, legal and permissive
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of ~~wt. gain in steers~~)

IT Growth promoters, animal
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except

adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT Cattle
(steers; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT 50-50-0, Estradiol Benzoate 10161-34-9, Trenbolone Acetate
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(tolerance for; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:102330 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226408
TITLE: Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers
AUTHOR(S): Johnson, B. J.; White, M. E.; Hathaway, M. R.; Christians, C. J.; Dayton, W. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Animal Growth and Development Laboratory, Department of Animal Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55108, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1998), 76(2), 491-497
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
PUBLISHER: American Society of Animal Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Treatment of lambs (initial BW 28 kg) for 24 d with a combined **implant** contg. 40 mg of trenbolone acetate (TBA) and 8 mg of estradiol (E2) increased ADG 25% and feed efficiency 23% compared with unimplanted lambs. By d 3 following implantation, sera from wethers implanted with TBA + E2 showed 32% (307 vs. 233 ng/mL) increases in IGF-I concn. compared with sera from unimplanted wethers. This increase was maintained throughout the entire 24-d study. Steady-state hepatic IGF-I mRNA levels were increased approx. 150% in implanted lambs compared with unimplanted lambs. These data suggest that liver may be the source of at least part of the increased circulating IGF-I in TBA + E2-implanted sheep.
In steers implanted with Revalor-S (120 mg of TBA and 24 mg of E2) for 40 d, the steady-state concn. of IGF-I mRNA in the longissimus muscle was 68%
greater than in the longissimus muscle of unimplanted steers. Consequently, increased local prodn. of IGF-I by muscle tissue may play a role in increasing circulating IGF-I concns. as well as an autocrine or paracrine role in stimulating muscle growth in steers implanted with Revalor-S.

TI Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers

TI Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers
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IT Cattle
Liver
Muscle
Sheep
(combined trenbolone and estradiol **implant** effects on IGF-I in liver of wethers and muscle of steers)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(combined trenbolone and estradiol **implant** effects on IGF-I in liver of wethers and muscle of steers)

IT 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor I
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(combined trenbolone and estradiol **implant** effects on IGF-I in liver of wethers and muscle of steers)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:767377 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:71699
TITLE: Black market in anabolic steroids-analysis of illegally distributed products
AUTHOR(S): Musshoff, Frank; Daldrup, Thomas; Ritsch, Mathias
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Legal Medicine, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University, Bonn, Germany
SOURCE: J. Forensic Sci. (1997), 42(6), 1119-1125
CODEN: JFSCAS; ISSN: 0022-1198
PUBLISHER: American Society for Testing and Materials
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Anabolic steroids found in the illegal market often do not contain ingredients declared on the label. Forty-two products encountered in the illegal distribution channels were analyzed by gas chromatog./mass spectrometry. Fifteen of the products did not contain the expected ingredients. Mainly, counterfeits of parabolan and primobolan products were found. Instead of trenbolone or metenolone, the cheaper agents nandrolone or testosterone derivs. were identified. In one product the gestagene progesterone was found. In two other cases no steroid was present or tocopherol was substituted.

TI Black market in anabolic steroids-analysis of illegally distributed products

IT 53-39-4, Oxandrolone 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-85-2, Testosterone propionate 58-18-4, 17-Methyltestosterone 58-19-5, Drostanolone 58-22-0, Testosterone 62-90-8, Nandrolone

phenylpropionate 72-63-9, Methandon 153-00-4, Metenolone 303-42-4, Primobolan **Depot** 315-37-7 360-70-3, Extraboline 434-05-9, Metenolone acetate 434-07-1, Synasteron 50 434-22-0, Nandrolone 521-10-8, Methandriol 521-12-0, Masteron 846-48-0, Boldenone 862-89-5, Dynabolon 1255-49-8, Testosterone phenylpropionate 3593-85-9, Methandriol dipropionate 5721-91-5, Testosterone decanoate **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone 10161-34-9, Trenbolone acetate 10418-03-8, Winstrol **Depot** 13103-34-9, Boldefarm 15262-86-9, Testosterone isocaproate 54175-25-6, Testoviron **Depot** 250 68924-89-0, Sustanon-250 75026-40-3, Ambosex 200721-94-4, Omnadren 200721-95-5, Sustanon 100
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(black market in anabolic steroids-anal. of illegally distributed products with relevance to anal. by GC-MS)

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:437729 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:104537
TITLE: Response of castrated male sheep to estrogenic and androgenic compounds implanted alone or in combination
AUTHOR(S): Galbraith, H.; Singh, S. B.; Scaife, J. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB24 5UA, UK
SOURCE: Anim. Sci. (1997), 64(2), 261-269
CODEN: ANSCFO; ISSN: 1357-7298
PUBLISHER: Durrant Periodicals
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Forty-eight Greyface wether lambs, aged about 6 mo and weighing 32 kg on av. were used. They were allocated to be treated, by s.c. implantation in the upper surface of the ear flap, with the naturally occurring steroids estradiol-17.beta. (O), testosterone (T) or the synthetically produced androgen trenbolone acetate (TA). Treatment groups were as follows: sham-implanted controls (C); 50 mg O (slow release formulation) (O); 40 mg TA (compressed pellets) (TA); 50 mg T (compressed pellets) (T); 15 mg O + 40 mg TA (TAO); 15 mg O + 50 mg T (TO). Combined **implants** were placed in close proximity under the skin of the same ear. The lambs were offered, to appetite, a good quality diet contg. per kg dry matter (DM) an estd. 12.0 MJ metabolizable energy and 150 g crude protein. Comparisons were made for the main effects of O and the androgens T and TA. Main effects due to O were increased DM intake, live-wt. gain (LWG) empty body wt. (EBW), chilled carcass wt. (CCW), carcass crude protein (CP) deposition, plasma insulin concns. and teat length with redns. recorded for the proportion but not wt. of fat in the carcass, plasma urea and thyroxine concns. Treatment with androgens did not, on av., influence LWG or other indexes of growth performance or carcass compn. other than to produce significant increases in carcass phosphorus deposition and redn. in the depth of thorax. Significant increases in the wt. of penile tissue and redns. in teat length were recorded. There was evidence for a greater androgenic effect on penile tissue and anti-estrogenic effect (on teat length) of TA compared with T at the concns. used. TA also reduced the wt. of the thymus gland, an effect reversed in the presence of O. Anal.

of plasma taken from the vein contralateral to the site of implantation showed that O concns. were reduced in the presence of TA and T, and that O had no effect on the concns. of androgens measured. Concns. of T and 17.beta.-hydroxytrenbolone in blood were of a similar order, which for T is typical of postpubertal entire male sheep. The results suggest that O treatment was effective in promoting growth and carcass CP deposition which was not increased by T or TA, despite the presence of these androgens at biol. active concns. in blood. This effect appears to differ from the additive effects frequently obtained for castrated male cattle.

TI Response of castrated male sheep to estrogenic and androgenic compounds implanted alone or in combination

AB Forty-eight Greyface wether lambs, aged about 6 mo and weighing 32 kg on av. were used. They were allocated to be treated, by s.c. implantation in the upper surface of the ear flap, with the naturally occurring steroids estradiol-17.beta. (O), testosterone (T) or the synthetically produced androgen trenbolone acetate (TA). Treatment groups were as follows: sham-implanted controls (C); 50 mg O (slow release formulation) (O); 40 mg TA (compressed pellets) (TA); 50 mg T (compressed pellets) (T); 15 mg O + 40 mg TA (TAO); 15 mg O + 50 mg T (TO). Combined **implants** were placed in close proximity under the skin of the same ear. The lambs were offered, to appetite, a good quality diet contg. per kg dry matter (DM) an estd. 12.0 MJ metabolizable energy and 150 g crude protein. Comparisons were made for the main effects of O and the androgens T and TA. Main effects due to O were increased DM intake, live-wt. gain (LWG) empty body wt. (EBW), chilled carcass wt. (CCW), carcass crude protein (CP) deposition, plasma insulin concns. and teat length with redns. recorded for the proportion but not wt. of fat in the carcass, plasma urea and thyroxine concns. Treatment with androgens did not, on av., influence LWG or other indexes of growth performance or carcass compn. other than to produce significant increases in carcass phosphorus deposition and redn. in the depth of thorax. Significant increases in the wt. of penile tissue and redns. in teat length were recorded. There was evidence for a greater androgenic effect on penile tissue and anti-estrogenic effect (on teat length) of TA compared with T at the concns. used. TA also reduced the wt. of the thymus gland, an effect reversed in the presence of O. Anal. of plasma taken from the vein contralateral to the site of implantation showed that O concns. were reduced in the presence of TA and T, and that O had no effect on the concns. of androgens measured. Concns. of T and 17.beta.-hydroxytrenbolone in blood were of a similar order, which for T is typical of postpubertal entire male sheep. The results suggest that O treatment was effective in promoting growth and carcass CP deposition which was not increased by T or TA, despite the presence of these androgens at biol. active concns. in blood. This effect appears to differ from the additive effects frequently obtained for castrated male cattle.

ST estrogen androgen **implant** anabolic ram

IT **10161-33-8**, Estra-4,9,11-trien-3-one, 17-hydroxy-, (17.beta.)-
RL: BPR (Biological process); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(estrogenic and androgenic compds. implanted alone or in combination anabolic effect on castrated male sheep)

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:618686 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:257197
TITLE: **Implant** packages for veterinary use
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corp., USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08206176	A2	19960813	JP 1995-275894	19951024
BR 9504552	A	19970902	BR 1995-4552	19951025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-329562 19941026
AB Trenbolone-contg. **implants** for veterinary use are sealed in light-blocking containers with inert gases. The prepns. were effective in increasing the body wt. of cattle, showed storage-stability, and required no refrigeration.
TI **Implant** packages for veterinary use
TI **Implant** packages for veterinary use
AB Trenbolone-contg. **implants** for veterinary use are sealed in light-blocking containers with inert gases. The prepns. were effective in increasing the body wt. of cattle, showed storage-stability, and required no refrigeration.
ST **implant** package veterinary
IT Veterinary medicine
(**implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**implants**, **implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)
IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:433703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:113572
TITLE: **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days
AUTHOR(S): Samber, J. A.; Tatum, J. D.; Wray, M. I.; Nichols, W. T.; Morgan, J. B.; Smith, G. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, 80523, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1996), 74(7), 1470-1476
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We compared the effects of seven **implant** treatments combining use of Ralgro (RAL), Synovex-S (SYN), and Revalor-S (REV) on performance and beef quality triats of crossbred steer calves (n = 560) finished for 212 d. A randomized complete block design was used to compare treatments consisting of 1) non-implanted control (CON); 2) RAL on d 0, SYN on d 60, and REV of d 130 (RALSYNREV); 3) RAL on d 0, REV on d 60, and REV on d 130

(RALREVREV); 4) SYN on d 30 and REV on d 130 (SYNREV); 5) REV on d 30 and REV on d 130 (REVREV); 6) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 12.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-12.5); and 7) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 14.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-14.5). All **implant** groups had higher ADG and grained more efficiently (ADG: feed intake) than the CON group. No distinct performance advantages were noted for particular **implant** schemes. **Implant** treatments did not (P > .05) affect dressing percentage, carcass wt., or KPH fat percentage. Fat thickness did not differ (P > .05) for implanted vs CON steers; however, REVREV, SYNREV, and RALREVREV steers produced fatter carcasses than did REV3X-12.5 and RALSYNREV steers. The REV3X-12.5 and REV3X-14.5 treatments increased longissimus muscle area compared with CON; longissimus muscle areas for all other treatments did not differ (P > .05) from CON. No redn. in percentage of Choice and Prime carcasses occurred with use of SYNREv or REVREV; however, all treatments receiving three successive **implants** had lower (P < .05) percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses than the CON group. Increasing dietary crude protein seemed to lessen the detrimental effect of three successive REV **implants** on percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses. Loin steaks from REVREV, REV3X-12.5, and REV3X-14.5 steers had higher (P < .05) shear force values than steaks from CON steers.

TI **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days

TI **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days

AB We compared the effects of seven **implant** treatments combining use of Ralgro (RAL), Synovex-S (SYN), and Revalor-S (REV) on performance and beef quality triats of crossbred steer calves (n = 560) finished for 212 d. A randomized complete block design was used to compare treatments consisting of 1) non-implanted control (CON); 2) RAL on d 0, SYN on d 60, and REV of d 130 (RALSYNREV); 3) RAL on d 0, REV on d 60, and REV on d 130 (RALREVREV); 4) SYN on d 30 and REV on d 130 (SYNREV); 5) REV on d 30 and REV on d 130 (REVREV); 6) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 12.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-12.5); and 7) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 14.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-14.5). All **implant** groups had higher ADG and grained more efficiently (ADG: feed intake) than the CON group. No distinct performance advantages were noted for particular **implant** schemes. **Implant** treatments did not (P > .05) affect dressing percentage, carcass wt., or KPH fat percentage. Fat thickness did not differ (P > .05) for implanted vs CON steers; however, REVREV, SYNREV, and RALREVREV steers produced fatter carcasses than did REV3X-12.5 and RALSYNREV steers. The REV3X-12.5 and REV3X-14.5 treatments increased longissimus muscle area compared with CON; longissimus muscle areas for all other treatments did not differ (P > .05) from CON. No redn. in percentage of Choice and Prime carcasses occurred with use of SYNREv or REVREV; however, all treatments receiving three successive **implants** had lower (P < .05) percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses than the CON group. Increasing dietary crude protein seemed to lessen the detrimental effect of three successive REV **implants** on percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses. Loin

steaks from REVREV, REV3X-12.5, and REV3X-14.5 steers had higher (P < .05)
shear force values than steaks from CON steers.
ST trenbolone **implant** carcass meat beef
IT Animal growth
Cattle
Food functional properties
(**implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)
IT Meat
(beef, **implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)
IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(**implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:622306 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:222306
TITLE: Effect of naturally occurring and synthetic androgens on growth, body composition and muscle glucocorticoid receptors in wether lambs
AUTHOR(S): Galbraith, H.; Berry, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Agriculture, University Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB9 1UD, UK
SOURCE: Anim. Prod. (1994), 58(3), 357-64
CODEN: ANIPA8; ISSN: 0003-3561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Twenty five Border Leicester female X Blackface male wether lambs aged about 4 mo and weighing on av. 28.5 kg were allocated to be treated with the naturally occurring steroid testosterone or trenbolone acetate or nandrolone phenylpropionate which are steroids synthetically produced. Treatment groups were as follows: untreated controls (C); 50 mg testosterone (T); 50 mg trenbolone acetate (TA) 50 mg testosterone + 50 mg trenbololone acetate (TTA) or 50 mg nandrolone phenylpropionate (N). **Implants** were given at 100 and again at 63 days before slaughter. The lambs were offered to appetite a good quality diet contg. per kg dry matter, an estd. 11.0 M metabolizable energy and 185 g crude protein. Comparisons were made for the main effects of T and TA and also interactions between T and TA. Effects due to N were assessed statistically against untreated controls. Treatment with T, on av., increased live-wt. gain (LWG), empty body wt. (EBW) and reduced backfat thickness and the wt. (g/kg EBW) of perirenal and retroperitoneal fat. Main effects due to TA were increases in killing-out ratio and depth of the gigot joint and redns. in backfat thickness. Treatment with N increased the empty body wt. and (g/kg) carcass ash. Non-significant trends were suggested for increases in carcass crude protein due to T and TA treatments. T and TA but not N treatments exhibited marked androgenic activity in increasing the wt. (mg/kg EBW) of the accessary vesicular gland. TA and N, but not T, reduced the wt. (g/kg EBW) of the thymus gland. The max. binding capacity of post-mortem skeletal muscle (m. gluteus) for (3H)-dexamethasone was reduced by TA but increased by T and N. These results suggest differences in the binding capacity of corticosteroid receptors which may be related to differences in the effects of T and TA on protein metab. in skeletal muscle.

TI Effect of naturally occurring and synthetic androgens on growth, body composition and muscle glucocorticoid receptors in wether lambs

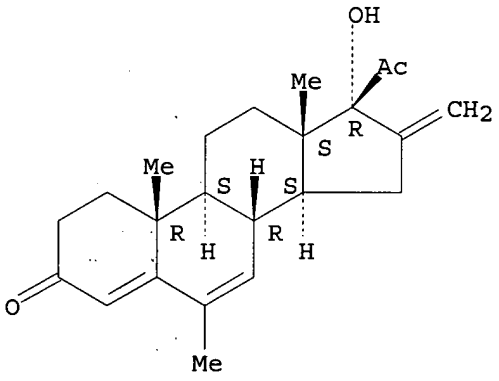
AB Twenty five Border Leicester female X Blackface male wether lambs aged about 4 mo and weighing on av. 28.5 kg were allocated to be treated with the naturally occurring steroid testosterone or trenbolone acetate or nandrolone phenylpropionate which are steroids synthetically produced. Treatment groups were as follows: untreated controls (C); 50 mg testosterone (T); 50 mg trenbolone acetate (TA) 50 mg testosterone + 50 mg trenbololone acetate (TTA) or 50 mg nandrolone phenylpropionate (N). **Implants** were given at 100 and again at 63 days before slaughter. The lambs were offered to appetite a good quality diet contg. per kg dry matter, an estd. 11.0 M metabolizable energy and 185 g crude protein. Comparisons were made for the main effects of T and TA and also interactions between T and TA. Effects due to N were assessed statistically against untreated controls. Treatment with T, on av., increased live-wt. gain (LWG), empty body wt. (EBW) and reduced backfat thickness and the wt. (g/kg EBW) of perirenal and retroperitoneal fat. Main effects due to TA were increases in killing-out ratio and depth of the gigot joint and redns. in backfat thickness. Treatment with N increased the empty body wt. and (g/kg) carcass ash. Non-significant trends were suggested for increases in carcass crude protein due to T and TA treatments. T and TA but not N treatments exhibited marked androgenic activity in increasing the wt. (mg/kg EBW) of the accessary vesicular gland. TA and N, but not T, reduced the wt. (g/kg EBW) of the thymus gland. The max. binding capacity of post-mortem skeletal muscle (m. gluteus) for (3H)-dexamethasone was reduced by TA but increased by T and N. These results suggest differences in the binding capacity of corticosteroid receptors which may be related to differences in the effects of T and TA on protein metab. in skeletal muscle.

IT 58-22-0, Testosterone 434-22-0, Nandrolone **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(androgens effect on growth, body compn., and muscle glucocorticoid receptors in wether lambs)

=>

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 5633-18-1 REGISTRY
CN Pregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione, 17-hydroxy-6-methyl-16-methylene- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 17-Hydroxy-6-methyl-16-methylenepregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione
CN Melengesterol
CN **Melengestrol**
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C23 H30 O3
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CBNB, CHEMLIST, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, MRCK*, PROMT, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.

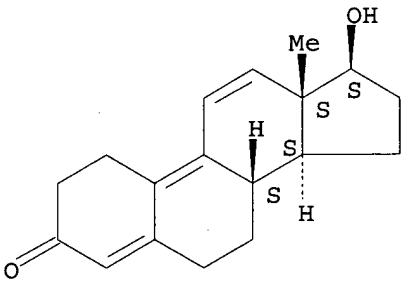


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

27 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
27 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 10161-33-8 REGISTRY
CN Estra-4,9,11-trien-3-one, 17-hydroxy-, (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Estra-4,9,11-trien-3-one, 17.beta.-hydroxy- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Trenbolone
CN .beta.-Trenbolone
CN 17.beta.-Hydroxyestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one
CN 17.beta.-Trenbolone
CN 9,10,11,12-Dehydro-19-nortestosterone
CN RU 2341
CN **Trenbolone**
CN Trienbolone
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 39434-88-3
MF C18 H22 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

253 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
253 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:618686 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:257197
TITLE: **Implant** packages for veterinary use
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corp., USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08206176	A2	19960813	JP 1995-275894	19951024
BR 9504552	A	19970902	BR 1995-4552	19951025
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-329562	19941026

AB Trenbolone-contg. **implants** for veterinary use are sealed in light-blocking containers with inert gases. The prepns. were effective in increasing the body wt. of cattle, showed storage-stability, and required no refrigeration.
TI **Implant** packages for veterinary use
TI **Implant** packages for veterinary use
AB Trenbolone-contg. **implants** for veterinary use are sealed in light-blocking containers with inert gases. The prepns. were effective in increasing the body wt. of cattle, showed storage-stability, and required no refrigeration.
ST **implant** package veterinary
IT Veterinary medicine
(**implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**implants**, **implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)
IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:433703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:113572
TITLE: **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days
AUTHOR(S): Samber, J. A.; Tatum, J. D.; Wray, M. I.; Nichols, W. T.; Morgan, J. B.; Smith, G. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, 80523, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1996), 74(7), 1470-1476
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We compared the effects of seven **implant** treatments combining use of Ralgro (RAL), Synovex-S (SYN), and Revalor-S (REV) on performance and beef quality triats of crossbred steer calves (n = 560) finished for 212 d. A randomized complete block design was used to compare treatments consisting of 1) non-implanted control (CON); 2) RAL on d 0, SYN on d 60, and REV of d 130 (RALSYNREV); 3) RAL on d 0, REV on d 60, and REV on d 130

(RALREVREV); 4) SYN on d 30 and REV on d 130 (SYNREV); 5) REV on d 30 and REV on d 130 (REVREV); 6) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 12.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-12.5); and 7) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 14.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-14.5). All **implant** groups had higher ADG and grained more efficiently (ADG: feed intake) than the CON group. No distinct performance advantages were noted for particular **implant** schemes. **Implant** treatments did not (P > .05) affect dressing percentage, carcass wt., or KPH fat percentage. Fat thickness did not differ (P > .05) for implanted vs CON steers; however, REVREV, SYNREV, and RALREVREV steers produced fatter carcasses than did REV3X-12.5 and RALSYNREV steers. The REV3X-12.5 and REV3X-14.5 treatments increased longissimus muscle area compared with CON; longissimus muscle areas for all other treatments did not differ (P > .05) from CON. No redn. in percentage of Choice and Prime carcasses occurred with use of SYNREv or REVREV; however, all treatments receiving three successive **implants** had lower (P < .05) percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses than the CON group. Increasing dietary crude protein seemed to lessen the detrimental effect of three successive REV **implants** on percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses. Loin steaks from REVREV, REV3X-12.5, and REV3X-14.5 steers had higher (P < .05) shear force values than steaks from CON steers.

TI **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days

TI **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days

AB We compared the effects of seven **implant** treatments combining use of Ralgro (RAL), Synovex-S (SYN), and Revalor-S (REV) on performance and beef quality triats of crossbred steer calves (n = 560) finished for 212 d. A randomized complete block design was used to compare treatments consisting of 1) non-implanted control (CON); 2) RAL on d 0, SYN on d 60, and REV of d 130 (RALSYNREV); 3) RAL on d 0, REV on d 60, and REV on d 130 (RALREVREV); 4) SYN on d 30 and REV on d 130 (SYNREV); 5) REV on d 30 and REV on d 130 (REVREV); 6) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 12.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-12.5); and 7) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 14.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-14.5). All **implant** groups had higher ADG and grained more efficiently (ADG: feed intake) than the CON group. No distinct performance advantages were noted for particular **implant** schemes. **Implant** treatments did not (P > .05) affect dressing percentage, carcass wt., or KPH fat percentage. Fat thickness did not differ (P > .05) for implanted vs CON steers; however, REVREV, SYNREV, and RALREVREV steers produced fatter carcasses than did REV3X-12.5 and RALSYNREV steers. The REV3X-12.5 and REV3X-14.5 treatments increased longissimus muscle area compared with CON; longissimus muscle areas for all other treatments did not differ (P > .05) from CON. No redn. in percentage of Choice and Prime carcasses occurred with use of SYNREv or REVREV; however, all treatments receiving three successive **implants** had lower (P < .05) percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses than the CON group. Increasing dietary crude protein seemed to lessen the detrimental effect of three successive REV **implants** on percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses. Loin

steaks from REVREV, REV3X-12.5, and REV3X-14.5 steers had higher (P < .05)
shear force values than steaks from CON steers.
ST trenbolone **implant** carcass meat beef
IT Animal growth
Cattle
Food functional properties
(**implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)
IT Meat
(beef, **implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)
IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(**implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:622306 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:222306
TITLE: Effect of naturally occurring and synthetic androgens on growth, body composition and muscle glucocorticoid receptors in wether lambs
AUTHOR(S): Galbraith, H.; Berry, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Agriculture, University Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB9 1UD, UK
SOURCE: Anim. Prod. (1994), 58(3), 357-64
CODEN: ANIPA8; ISSN: 0003-3561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Twenty five Border Leicester female X Blackface male wether lambs aged about 4 mo and weighing on av. 28.5 kg were allocated to be treated with the naturally occurring steroid testosterone or trenbolone acetate or nandrolone phenylpropionate which are steroids synthetically produced. Treatment groups were as follows: untreated controls (C); 50 mg testosterone (T); 50 mg trenbolone acetate (TA) 50 mg testosterone + 50 mg trenbololone acetate (TTA) or 50 mg nandrolone phenylpropionate (N). **Implants** were given at 100 and again at 63 days before slaughter. The lambs were offered to appetite a good quality diet contg. per kg dry matter, an estd. 11.0 M metabolizable energy and 185 g crude protein. Comparisons were made for the main effects of T and TA and also interactions between T and TA. Effects due to N were assessed statistically against untreated controls. Treatment with T, on av., increased live-wt. gain (LWG), empty body wt. (EBW) and reduced backfat thickness and the wt. (g/kg EBW) of perirenal and retroperitoneal fat. Main effects due to TA were increases in killing-out ratio and depth of the gigot joint and redns. in backfat thickness. Treatment with N increased the empty body wt. and (g/kg) carcass ash. Non-significant trends were suggested for increases in carcass crude protein due to T and TA treatments. T and TA but not N treatments exhibited marked androgenic activity in increasing the wt. (mg/kg EBW) of the accessary vesicular gland. TA and N, but not T, reduced the wt. (g/kg EBW) of the thymus gland. The max. binding capacity of post-mortem skeletal muscle (m. gluteus) for (3H)-dexamethasone was reduced by TA but increased by T and N. These results suggest differences in the binding capacity of corticosteroid receptors which may be related to differences in the effects of T and TA on protein metab. in skeletal muscle.

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cattle s.c. ear **implan** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314511 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:326072
TITLE: Improved growth stimulant compositions

INVENTOR(S): Shih, Chung; Kennedy, Thomas J.; Knight, Peter James; Robins, Daniel S.; Shao, Zezhi Jesse
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000025743	A2	20000511	WO 1999-US23993	19991102
WO 2000025743	A3	20000824		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BR 9914996	A	20010710	BR 1999-14996	19991102

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-185944 A 19981104
WO 1999-US23993 W 19991102

AB An improved wt. and growth stimulant for domesticated animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep is comprised of an anabolic agent that is s.c. administered in the form of a dual release **implant** formulation. Increased gains are particularly improved when zeranol is administered in an immediate-release and controlled-release formulation which allows for a one-time dosage injection.

TI Improved growth stimulant compositions

AB An improved wt. and growth stimulant for domesticated animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep is comprised of an anabolic agent that is s.c. administered in the form of a dual release **implant** formulation. Increased gains are particularly improved when zeranol is administered in an immediate-release and controlled-release formulation which allows for a one-time dosage injection.

ST cattle anabolic subcutaneous **implant** zeranol

IT Anabolic agents
Cattle
Sheep
Swine
(controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT Growth promoters, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**, controlled-release; controlled-release s.c. injectable anabolic **implants** for animals)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 57-85-2, Testosterone propionate 58-22-0, Testosterone 9002-72-6, Somatotropin **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone 10161-34-9, Trenbolone acetate 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 26538-44-3, Zeranol

by HPLC/enzyme immunoassay (HPLC/EIA) after liq.-liq. extn. and solid-phase clean-up. The hormone residues in the multiple-dose expts. were dose-dependent and partially exceeded the threshold values: in the liver in one animal after 3-fold dose and in two animals after 10-fold dose of Finaplix-H, and in the liver and kidney after 3-fold and 10-fold dose of Synovex-H. Mean hormone residues in calves were mainly below those of heifers and did not infringe threshold values.

IT 50-28-2, Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, biological studies 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 57-91-0 58-22-0, Testosterone 4642-95-9, Trendione **10161-33-8** 80657-17-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hormones of peripheral tissues after correct and off-label use of growth promoting hormones in calves and heifers)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:904899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:127067
TITLE: Implantation or injectable dosage form new animal drugs; trenbolone and estradiol
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Drug Administration, HHS, Center Veterinary Medicine, Food Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20855, USA
SOURCE: Fed. Regist. (2000), 65(228), 70662-70663, 27 Nov 2000
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Documents
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Ivy Labs., Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for adding tylosin tartrate as a local antibacterial to an approved s.c. cattle ear **implant** contg. trenbolone and estradiol used in pasture cattle for increased rate of wt. gain.

TI Implantation or injectable dosage form new animal drugs; trenbolone and estradiol

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Ivy Labs., Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for adding tylosin tartrate as a local antibacterial to an approved s.c. cattle ear **implant** contg. trenbolone and estradiol used in pasture cattle for increased rate of wt. gain.

ST cattle **implant** tylosin trenbolone estradiol wt gain

IT Beef cattle
Body weight
(cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**; cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone 74610-55-2, Tylosin tartrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314511 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:326072
TITLE: Improved growth stimulant compositions

by HPLC/enzyme immunoassay (HPLC/EIA) after liq.-liq. extn. and solid-phase clean-up. The hormone residues in the multiple-dose expts. were dose-dependent and partially exceeded the threshold values: in the liver in one animal after 3-fold dose and in two animals after 10-fold dose of Finaplix-H, and in the liver and kidney after 3-fold and 10-fold dose of Synovex-H. Mean hormone residues in calves were mainly below those of heifers and did not infringe threshold values.

IT 50-28-2, Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, biological studies 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 57-91-0 58-22-0, Testosterone 4642-95-9, Trendione **10161-33-8** 80657-17-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hormones of peripheral tissues after correct and off-label use of growth promoting hormones in calves and heifers)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:904899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:127067
TITLE: Implantation or injectable dosage form new animal drugs; trenbolone and estradiol
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food Drug Administration, HHS, Center Veterinary Medicine, Food Drug Administration, Rockville, MD, 20855, USA
SOURCE: Fed. Regist. (2000), 65(228), 70662-70663, 27 Nov 2000
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Documents
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Ivy Labs., Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for adding tylosin tartrate as a local antibacterial to an approved s.c. cattle ear **implant** contg. trenbolone and estradiol used in pasture cattle for increased rate of wt. gain.

TI Implantation or injectable dosage form new animal drugs; trenbolone and estradiol

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental abbreviated new animal drug application (ANADA) filed by Ivy Labs., Inc. The supplemental ANADA provides for adding tylosin tartrate as a local antibacterial to an approved s.c. cattle ear **implant** contg. trenbolone and estradiol used in pasture cattle for increased rate of wt. gain.

ST cattle **implant** tylosin trenbolone estradiol wt gain

IT Beef cattle
Body weight
(cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**; cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone 74610-55-2, Tylosin tartrate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cattle s.c. ear **implants** contg. tylosin tartrate and trenbolone and estradiol)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:314511 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:326072
TITLE: Improved growth stimulant compositions

for animals.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:323183 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:101698
TITLE: Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Trenbolone Acetate and Estradiol Benzoate
CORPORATE SOURCE: Food and Drug Administration, USA
SOURCE: Fed. Regist. (1999), 64(72), 18573-18574, 15 Apr 1999
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
PUBLISHER: Superintendent of Documents
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Fort Dodge Animal Health. The supplemental NADA provides for use of a trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implant** in steers fed in confinement for slaughter for increased rate of wt. gain. At this time, FDA is also amending the regulation for trenbolone tolerances to establish an acceptable daily intake (ADI) for the drug.

TI Implantation or Injectable Dosage Form New Animal Drugs; Trenbolone Acetate and Estradiol Benzoate

AB The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is amending, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the animal drug regulations to reflect approval of a supplemental new animal drug application (NADA) filed by Fort Dodge Animal Health. The supplemental NADA provides for use of a trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implant** in steers fed in confinement for slaughter for increased rate of wt. gain. At this time, FDA is also amending the regulation for trenbolone tolerances to establish an acceptable daily intake (ADI) for the drug.

ST trenbolone estradiol **implant** growth promoter std; steer growth promoter trenbolone estradiol std

IT Drug delivery systems
(**implants**; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT Standards, legal and permissive
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT Growth promoters, animal
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT Cattle
(steers; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT 50-50-0, Estradiol Benzoate 10161-34-9, Trenbolone Acetate
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(tolerance for; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:102330 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226408
TITLE: Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the

implants for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT 50-50-0, Estradiol Benzoate 10161-34-9, Trenbolone Acetate
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(tolerance for; stds. for trenbolone acetate-estradiol benzoate **implants** for increase of wt. gain in steers)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:102330 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226408
TITLE: Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers
AUTHOR(S): Johnson, B. J.; White, M. E.; Hathaway, M. R.; Christians, C. J.; Dayton, W. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Animal Growth and Development Laboratory, Department of Animal Science, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 55108, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1998), 76(2), 491-497
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
PUBLISHER: American Society of Animal Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Treatment of lambs (initial BW 28 kg) for 24 d with a combined **implant** contg. 40 mg of trenbolone acetate (TBA) and 8 mg of estradiol (E2) increased ADG 25% and feed efficiency 23% compared with unimplanted lambs. By d 3 following implantation, sera from wethers implanted with TBA + E2 showed 32% (307 vs. 233 ng/mL) increases in IGF-I concn. compared with sera from unimplanted wethers. This increase was maintained throughout the entire 24-d study. Steady-state hepatic IGF-I mRNA levels were increased approx. 150% in implanted lambs compared with unimplanted lambs. These data suggest that liver may be the source of at least part of the increased circulating IGF-I in TBA + E2-implanted sheep.
In steers implanted with Revalor-S (120 mg of TBA and 24 mg of E2) for 40 d, the steady-state concn. of IGF-I mRNA in the longissimus muscle was 68%
greater than in the longissimus muscle of unimplanted steers. Consequently, increased local prodn. of IGF-I by muscle tissue may play a role in increasing circulating IGF-I concns. as well as an autocrine or paracrine role in stimulating muscle growth in steers implanted with Revalor-S.

TI Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers

TI Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers

AB Treatment of lambs (initial BW 28 kg) for 24 d with a combined **implant** contg. 40 mg of trenbolone acetate (TBA) and 8 mg of

CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8[redacted]
PUBLISHER: American Society of Animal [redacted]ence
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Treatment of lambs (initial BW 28 kg) for 24 d with a combined **implant** contg. 40 mg of trenbolone acetate (TBA) and 8 mg of estradiol (E2) increased ADG 25% and feed efficiency 23% compared with unimplanted lambs. By d 3 following implantation, sera from wethers implanted with TBA + E2 showed 32% (307 vs. 233 ng/mL) increases in IGF-I concn. compared with sera from unimplanted wethers. This increase was maintained throughout the entire 24-d study. Steady-state hepatic IGF-I mRNA levels were increased approx. 150% in implanted lambs compared with unimplanted lambs. These data suggest that liver may be the source of at least part of the increased circulating IGF-I in TBA + E2-implanted sheep.
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TI Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers
TI Effect of a combined trenbolone acetate and estradiol **implant** on steady-state IGF-I mRNA concentrations in the liver of wethers and the longissimus muscle of steers
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IT Cattle
Liver
Muscle
Sheep
(combined trenbolone and estradiol **implant** effects on IGF-I in liver of wethers and muscle of steers)
IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(combined trenbolone and estradiol **implant** effects on IGF-I in liver of wethers and muscle of steers)
IT 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor I
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(combined trenbolone and estradiol **implant** effects on IGF-I in liver of wethers and muscle of steers)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:767377 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:71699
TITLE: Black market in anabolic steroids-analysis of illegally distributed products
AUTHOR(S): Musshoff, Frank; Daldrup, Thomas; Ritsch, Mathias
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Legal Medicine, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University, Bonn, Germany
SOURCE: J. Forensic Sci. (1997), 42(6), 1119-1125

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:618686 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:257197
TITLE: **Implant** packages for veterinary use
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corp., USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08206176	A2	19960813	JP 1995-275894	19951024
BR 9504552	A	19970902	BR 1995-4552	19951025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-329562 19941026
AB Trenbolone-contg. **implants** for veterinary use are sealed in light-blocking containers with inert gases. The prepns. were effective in increasing the body wt. of cattle, showed storage-stability, and required no refrigeration.
TI **Implant** packages for veterinary use
TI **Implant** packages for veterinary use
AB Trenbolone-contg. **implants** for veterinary use are sealed in light-blocking containers with inert gases. The prepns. were effective in increasing the body wt. of cattle, showed storage-stability, and required no refrigeration.
ST **implant** package veterinary
IT Veterinary medicine
(**implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**implants**, **implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)
IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**implant** packages contg. trenbolone for veterinary use)

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:433703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:113572
TITLE: **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days
AUTHOR(S): Samber, J. A.; Tatum, J. D.; Wray, M. I.; Nichols, W. T.; Morgan, J. B.; Smith, G. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO, 80523, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1996), 74(7), 1470-1476
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We compared the effects of seven **implant** treatments combining use of Ralgro (RAL), Synovex-S (SYN), and Revalor-S (REV) on performance and beef quality triats of crossbred steer calves (n = 560) finished for 212 d. A randomized complete block design was used to compare treatments consisting of 1) non-implanted control (CON); 2) RAL on d 0, SYN on d 60, and REV of d 130 (RALSYNREV); 3) RAL on d 0, REV on d 60, and REV on d 130

(RALREVREV); 4) SYN on d 30 and REV on d 130 (SYNREV); 5) REV on d 30 and REV on d 130 (REVREV); 6) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 12.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-12.5); and 7) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 14.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-14.5). All **implant** groups had higher ADG and grained more efficiently (ADG: feed intake) than the CON group. No distinct performance advantages were noted for particular **implant** schemes. **Implant** treatments did not (P > .05) affect dressing percentage, carcass wt., or KPH fat percentage. Fat thickness did not differ (P > .05) for implanted vs CON steers; however, REVREV, SYNREV, and RALREVREV steers produced fatter carcasses than did REV3X-12.5 and RALSYNREV steers. The REV3X-12.5 and REV3X-14.5 treatments increased longissimus muscle area compared with CON; longissimus muscle areas for all other treatments did not differ (P > .05) from CON. No redn. in percentage of Choice and Prime carcasses occurred with use of SYNREv or REVREV; however, all treatments receiving three successive **implants** had lower (P < .05) percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses than the CON group. Increasing dietary crude protein seemed to lessen the detrimental effect of three successive REV **implants** on percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses. Loin steaks from REVREV, REV3X-12.5, and REV3X-14.5 steers had higher (P < .05) shear force values than steaks from CON steers.

TI **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days

TI **Implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days

AB We compared the effects of seven **implant** treatments combining use of Ralgro (RAL), Synovex-S (SYN), and Revalor-S (REV) on performance and beef quality triats of crossbred steer calves (n = 560) finished for 212 d. A randomized complete block design was used to compare treatments consisting of 1) non-implanted control (CON); 2) RAL on d 0, SYN on d 60, and REV of d 130 (RALSYNREV); 3) RAL on d 0, REV on d 60, and REV on d 130 (RALREVREV); 4) SYN on d 30 and REV on d 130 (SYNREV); 5) REV on d 30 and REV on d 130 (REVREV); 6) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 12.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-12.5); and 7) REV on d 0, REV on d 75, and REV on d 150, 14.5% crude protein diet (REV3X-14.5). All **implant** groups had higher ADG and grained more efficiently (ADG: feed intake) than the CON group. No distinct performance advantages were noted for particular **implant** schemes. **Implant** treatments did not (P > .05) affect dressing percentage, carcass wt., or KPH fat percentage. Fat thickness did not differ (P > .05) for implanted vs CON steers; however, REVREV, SYNREV, and RALREVREV steers produced fatter carcasses than did REV3X-12.5 and RALSYNREV steers. The REV3X-12.5 and REV3X-14.5 treatments increased longissimus muscle area compared with CON; longissimus muscle areas for all other treatments did not differ (P > .05) from CON. No redn. in percentage of Choice and Prime carcasses occurred with use of SYNREv or REVREV; however, all treatments receiving three successive **implants** had lower (P < .05) percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses than the CON group. Increasing dietary crude protein seemed to lessen the detrimental effect of three successive REV **implants** on percentages of Choice and Prime carcasses. Loin

steaks from REVREV, REV3X-12.5, and REV3X-14.5 steers had higher (P < .05)
shear force values than steaks from CON steers.
ST trenbolone **implant** carcass meat beef
IT Animal growth
Cattle
Food functional properties
(**implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)
IT Meat
(beef, **implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)
IT **10161-33-8**, Trenbolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(**implant** program effects on performance and carcass quality of steer calves finished for 212 days)

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:622306 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:222306
TITLE: Effect of naturally occurring and synthetic androgens on growth, body composition and muscle glucocorticoid receptors in wether lambs
AUTHOR(S): Galbraith, H.; Berry, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Agriculture, University Aberdeen, Aberdeen, AB9 1UD, UK
SOURCE: Anim. Prod. (1994), 58(3), 357-64
CODEN: ANIPA8; ISSN: 0003-3561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Twenty five Border Leicester female X Blackface male wether lambs aged about 4 mo and weighing on av. 28.5 kg were allocated to be treated with the naturally occurring steroid testosterone or trenbolone acetate or nandrolone phenylpropionate which are steroids synthetically produced. Treatment groups were as follows: untreated controls (C); 50 mg testosterone (T); 50 mg trenbolone acetate (TA) 50 mg testosterone + 50 mg trenbololone acetate (TTA) or 50 mg nandrolone phenylpropionate (N). **Implants** were given at 100 and again at 63 days before slaughter. The lambs were offered to appetite a good quality diet contg. per kg dry matter, an estd. 11.0 M metabolizable energy and 185 g crude protein. Comparisons were made for the main effects of T and TA and also interactions between T and TA. Effects due to N were assessed statistically against untreated controls. Treatment with T, on av., increased live-wt. gain (LWG), empty body wt. (EBW) and reduced backfat thickness and the wt. (g/kg EBW) of perirenal and retroperitoneal fat. Main effects due to TA were increases in killing-out ratio and depth of the gigot joint and redns. in backfat thickness. Treatment with N increased the empty body wt. and (g/kg) carcass ash. Non-significant trends were suggested for increases in carcass crude protein due to T and TA treatments. T and TA but not N treatments exhibited marked androgenic activity in increasing the wt. (mg/kg EBW) of the accessary vesicular gland. TA and N, but not T, reduced the wt. (g/kg EBW) of the thymus gland. The max. binding capacity of post-mortem skeletal muscle (m. gluteus) for (3H)-dexamethasone was reduced by TA but increased by T and N. These results suggest differences in the binding capacity of corticosteroid receptors which may be related to differences in the effects of T and TA on protein metab. in skeletal muscle.

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:491544 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:91544
TITLE: Synchronization of estrus in postpartum beef cows with
melengestrol acetate and prostaglandin F2.alpha.
AUTHOR(S): Beal, W. E.; Good, G. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Virginia Polytech. Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA
SOURCE: J. Anim. Sci. (1986), 63(2), 343-7
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI Synchronization of estrus in postpartum beef cows with melengestrol acetate and prostaglandin F2.alpha.
AB The combination of melengestrol **[5633-18-1]** as acetate (MGA) fed for 9 days (d) and PGF2.alpha. [551-11-1] administered on the last day of MGA feeding synchronized estrus in cyclic cows (94%) and induced estrus in anestrous cows (66%) as effectively as combining PGF2.alpha. with a progestin **implant** (97 and 75%, resp.). In the 2nd expt., MGA treatment was necessary for 4 d prior to administering PGF2.alpha. to maximize the expression of estrus in cyclic and anestrous cows. In both expts. the proportion of cows exhibiting a synchronized estrus and the pregnancy rates tended to be higher for cows that were cyclic prior to treatment. However, the MGA-PGF2.alpha. treatments consistently induced estrus in >50% of the anestrous cows and .apprx.33% of the cows that were anestrous prior to treatment conceived during the synchronized breeding period. The MGA-PGF2.alpha. treatment was 33-46% less expensive than a comparable estrous synchronization method that is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. If feeding MGA nd administering PGF2.alpha.
is approved, it may be the treatment of choice for synchronizing estrus in
cyclic cows and inducing estrus in anestrous cows when supplemental feeding is feasible.
AB The combination of melengestrol **[5633-18-1]** as acetate (MGA) fed for 9 days (d) and PGF2.alpha. [551-11-1] administered on the last day of MGA feeding synchronized estrus in cyclic cows (94%) and induced estrus in anestrous cows (66%) as effectively as combining PGF2.alpha. with a progestin **implant** (97 and 75%, resp.). In the 2nd expt., MGA treatment was necessary for 4 d prior to administering PGF2.alpha. to maximize the expression of estrus in cyclic and anestrous cows. In both expts. the proportion of cows exhibiting a synchronized estrus and the pregnancy rates tended to be higher for cows that were cyclic prior to treatment. However, the MGA-PGF2.alpha. treatments consistently induced estrus in >50% of the anestrous cows and .apprx.33% of the cows that were anestrous prior to treatment conceived during the synchronized breeding period. The MGA-PGF2.alpha. treatment was 33-46% less expensive than a comparable estrous synchronization method that is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. If feeding MGA nd administering PGF2.alpha.
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cyclic cows and inducing estrus in anestrous cows when supplemental feeding is feasible.
IT **5633-18-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(estrus synchronization by, in cows, PGF2.alpha. in relation to)

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